The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Volume IX. SATURDAY, June 4, 1796. Number 509

THE ACADEMY at PITTSBURGH opened on the 23d inſtant, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. ROBERT ANDREWS, late of Waſhington, Pennſylvania.

As Mr. Andrews finiſhed his education in one of the moſt celebrated ſeminaries in Europe, and has been in the habit of teaching for ſeveral years, eſpecially in the Royal Military and Marine Academy in Dublin, and has alſo ſpent three years in the ſame habit in America in two reſpectable places of literature, with general approbation; the Truſtees flatter themſelves, that from Mr. Andrews's aſſiduity and application to the duties of his ſtation, and the ſyſtematic manner in which he will arrange the different parts of the academic courſe, and alſo from the great care meant to be paid to the morals, manners and religious culture of the pupils, together with the healthy ſituation of the place, and the conveniency of accommodation, Pittſburgh will be rendered a moſt eligible and reſpectable ſeminary of learning.

The principles of Engliſh Grammar and Geography will make a particular part of the academic courſe, with their application to parſeing and explaining the Engliſh language, a knowledge of Globes, Maps, &c. The lower claſſes will be taught Orthography agreeable to ſtandards of the firſt taſte, aided by the Improvements of Sheridan, Walker, and Scott—Reading and a juſt pronunciation will be a peculiar object of Mr. Andrews perſonal attention—Writing, Mercantile Arithmetic, Navigation, Surveying, and Book-keeping will be taught by the moſt reſpectable maſters that can be procured; and the uſual branches of claſſical education, with a ſuccinct view of the hiſtories of Ancient Greece and Rome, as detailed by Rollin, Millot, and Goldſmith, paying particular attention to the Antiquities and Mythology of the ſame people, as illuſtrated by Kennet, Potter, &c. together with a ſtated courſe of examination on the Belles Lettres, as abridged from Blair's and Prieſtley's Lectures on that ſubject.

A French and Dancing Maſter will alſo attend, for thoſe who may wiſh their children inſtructed in thoſe graceful parts of a polite education.

By order of the Board,
JAMES BRISON, Sec'y.

May 26, 1796.

THOSE indebted to the firm of ALEXANDER M'LAUGHLIN & Co. are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid Firm are deſired to preſent them, that payment may be made.

Pittſburgh, May 24, 1796.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale on Thurſday the 10th day of June next, at the Court Houſe, in Pittſburgh, Lot No. 1333, in the ſeventh diſtrict of Donation Lands, containing 200 acres, more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of Andrew Poke, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

JAMES SAMPLE, Sheriff.

Pittſburgh, May 26, 1796.

Charles H. Swanengle,

GERMAN DOCTOR.

HEREBY informs the public, that he has juſt arrived at Greenſburgh, where he means to practice PHYSIC, and attend all thoſe who may pleaſe to call on him with the greateſt punctuality, and upon the loweſt terms.

Greenſburgh, Weſtmoreland county, May 23, 1796.

Stop a Villain.

TEN DOLLARS reward will be paid to any perſon for the delivery of the body of Jacob Endrews in the jail of Allegheny county. He is about 22 years of age, light curly hair, tied, ſlender made, pock marked, much of a coxcomb, fond of gambling, and when intoxicated very quarrelſome, he is a ſadler by trade, which he learnt with Daniel Overaker, in Wincheſter, and his parents live within four miles of that place.

As he has eloped from his bail it is hoped every honeſt man will examine ſtrictly ſuch as may anſwer this deſcription, together with his apparel, which was a clouded nankeen coat, ſtriped waiſtcoat and overalls, a white hat, two ſhirts ruffled at the boſom, and one calicoe ſhirt.

SOLOMON COOK.

Pittſburgh, May 25, 1796.

WHISKEY.

FOUR SHILLINGS & THREE PENCE Caſh, per gallon, will be given for good WHISKEY, delivered in Pittſburgh.

JOHN NEVILL.

May 27, 1796,

Strayed from Pittſburgh on the night of the 20th inſt. a dark bay waggon Horſe, ſtrong and coarſe built, and falls off very much in the hip; walks very ſlow and heavy, and is apparently from 12 to 15 years old, lately brought up the country, and is ſuppoſed to have ſtrayed along the Philadelphia road, or to ſome plantation on the Monongahela river.

Whoever will deliver ſaid horſe to Mr. WATSON, at the ſign of the Indian Queen, or leave directions where he may be found, ſhall receive a liberal reward, and all expences paid.

Pittſburgh, May 20, 1796.

Whereas the ſubſcriber purchaſed from John Finley, late of Allegheny county, Pennſylvania, but now of the ſtate of Kentucky, Three Tracts of Land, lying on the weſt of the Allegheny river, and in conſideration thereof gave him a ſum of money and two notes of hand for ſeventy dollars each, payable in April 1797 and April 1798; and whereas the ſaid Finley cannot make me a title for ſaid land agreeable to contract, I hereby forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as I will not pay them until I am ſecured in the title.

ADLEY MONTIETH.

May 24, 1796.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Verſailles townſhip, Allegheny county, about the 18th of April laſt, a bay Horſe, 4 years old this ſpring, about 14 hands high, a brand on the near ſhoulder ſcarcely perceivable, ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come, property, pay charges, and take him away.

ISAAC CLARK.

May 19, 1796.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living in Moon townſhip, Allegheny county, on the 15th inſt. a dark bay Horſe, 7 years old, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, ſhod all round, no brand or mark perceivable. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have him again.

ANDREW SPIERS.

May 21, 1796.

To be Rented,

For a term of years.

A Dwelling Houſe 30 feet ſquare, and a Still Houſe of the ſame dimenſions, ſituate on the ſtate road leading from Pittſburgh to Philadelphia, diſtant from the former place 10 miles, near the mouth of Turtle creek. The ſituation is eligible for a tavern, a never failing ſpring ſupplies the diſtillery with a ſufficiency of water at any ſeaſon of the year, and within a quarter of a mile of a griſt mill. For further partitulars enquire of George Wallace, eſquire, or of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

WILLIAM ROWLEY.

May 7, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL *perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Whitacor, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in properly atteſted to*

NANCY WHITACOR, Adminiſtratrix.
DAVID CARNAHAN, Adminiſtrator.

Pittſburgh, May 19, 1796.

A good Store and Counting Room, to be Let.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

Pittſburgh, May 12, 1796.

THE ſubſcribers duly authoriſed and inſtructed for that purpoſe by the Governor of this Commonwealth, will ſell at Public Sale, on the firſt Monday in Auguſt next, at the houſe of WILLIAM MORROW, in PITTSBURGH, the following TOWN and OUT LOTS, within the Town and Reſerved Tract oppoſite Pittſburgh, which Lots had been formerly ſold, but reverted to the State on account of a default in paying the purchaſe money, viz.

Town Lots No.	*Out Lots No.*	*Acres*	*Perches*
79	11	9	83
80	12	8	123
9	179	10	
10	180	10	
11	181	10	
40	183	10	
72	254	10	
106	255	10	
100	256	10	
85	257	10	
121	236	10	
122	235	10	
123	234	10	
16	229	10	
17	228	10	
18	227	10	
19	226	10	
20	265	10	
14	231	10	

One half of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale, and the remainder within ſix months, when the patents will iſſue. The firſt payment will be forfeited to the ſtate if the ſecond is not punctually made.

The elegant and convenient ſituation of theſe Lots is too well known to make any deſcription neceſſary. Further conditions will be made known at the time of ſale, and attendance given by

PRESLEY NEVILL.
JOHN WILKINS, jun.

Pittſburgh, May 10, 1796.

Foreign Intelligence.

DUBLIN, March 4.

SEVERAL neceſſary alterations are making at Malton houſe, in the county of Wicklow, by orders of Lord Fitzwilliam; and we hear, that his Lordſhip means to come over to this kingdom in a few months, and to make Ireland hereafter chiefly his reſidence.

In what point of view the determination of the eſteemed Earl Fitzwilliam to reſide in this country it muſt operate as a moſt national advantage. The expenditure of his princely fortune alone, would be an object of no ſmall moment; but the ſplendid example which he muſt furniſh of private and public virtues in a time ſo barren of both, is more an object of popular expectation. The preſence of ſuch a man, elevated as he is, by manners principles and property, far above the undertakers of government for ſome years paſt in this country, would have been a ſalutary check and controul upon their pernicious meaſures.

Hart, the unfortune boy, who was executed on Saturday laſt for high treaſon, through the whole of his awful ſituation, from his arraignment to being launched into eternity, exhibited a fortitude worthy a better cauſe. On the morning of his trial, his life was offered him on condition of his pleading guilty; his counſel adviſed him to accept of of it; but he refuſed, alledging as a reaſon that the part of the charge which ſtated a conſpiracy to mur[der] the proteſtants was falſe. After ſ[ome] tence hopes of life were offered h[im] if he would diſcover who were his [co]complices as a defender; he ackno[w]ledged to be one himſelf, but prefer[red] death to the diſcovery which was [re]fired. The ſame conſtancy accom[pa]nied him to the fatal board. He lo[o]ed on the apparatus of deſtruction, [the] head's man with his naked axe [and] long knife, who ſtood before hi[m, a]the rope by which he was to be ſtr[an]gled with aſtoniſhing unconcern. [He] addreſſed the croud in a loud vo[ice] from the platform; thanked the ſhe[riff] fi[r]ſt, for his humanity, deſired th[em] prayers, acknowledged that he was [a] defender, and declared that part [of] what his proſecutor ſwore was tr[ue] and part falſe, when his cap was pu[lled] ad over his face, and without a[ny] ſympton of fear, he was plunged i[nto] eternity.

From the ENGLISH REVIEW.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

For the month of February.

FRANCE.

The preſent period is a period of [ſin]gular anxiety and ſuſpence. Refle[ction] on paſt is loſt in conjecture and anti[ci]pation of future ſcenes. Every whe[re] we behold preparations for war, a[nd] negociations for peace. France, fai[nt] from the loſs of blood, and apparen[tly] without the means of reſtoring h[er] ſtrength and reviving her ſpirits, [ſtill] aſſumes the attitude and language [of] a conqueror, and dictates the terms [of] an inſulting peace with a firm vo[ice] and impoſing countenance. She inſiſ[ts] or pretends to inſiſt, on the poſſeſſi[on] of conqueſts that ſhall bound her d[o]minion only by the Rhine, the Al[ps] and the ocean. The courts of Vi[en]na and London, indignant at ſuch [an] regiment and dangerous claims, prepa[re] to puſh the war with the utmoſt v[i]gour. The French ſends armies, [to] the number of three hundred thouſa[nd] to the Rhine; the emperor, under t[he] neceſſity of making war on a ſimil[ar] ſcale, oppoſes above two hundr[ed] thouſand regular forces, and a k[ind] of militia, conſiſting of the armed p[ea]ſantry of the provinces neareſt to t[he] ſcene of action. Never ſince the [ir]ruption of the Franks into Gaul, d[id] the Rhine witneſs ſuch numerous ho[ſts] never was his ſtream threatened w[ith] ſo deep a tincture of blood. It wo[uld] ſeem that there is a ſort of revulſ[ion] in the progreſs of ſociety: a gradu[al] return to that ſtate in which our bar[ba]rous anceſtors were all of them arm[ed]. The armies and the expences of t[he] contending parties have been regula[rly] increaſed, for the laſt two hundr[ed] years, in an arithmetical progreſſio[n].

After all, it is not impoſſible but [a] preſent truce may, as truces almoſt [al]ways do, terminate in peace. T[he] unheard of ſlaughter that muſt foll[ow] an appeal to arms, between armed [na]tions of men, in a conteſt exaſpera[ted] and rendered more obſtinate by [the] fruitleſſneſs of negociation, is ſur[e] enough to make the ſtouteſt he[arts] tremble, and the moſt callous, even [a]mong the ambitious rulers of natio[ns] to feel. We are, therefore, not wi[th]out hopes that the armiſtice will [be] prolonged, that the ſpirits of the b[el]gerent powers will gradually be ca[lm]ed, and that though regiment may [be] added to regiment, by way of count[er] for the purpoſe of diſplaying reſour[ce] and ſtrength, peace will ultimately [fo]low, without farther bloodſhed, [by] creaſed military preparation, and [by] tracted negociation.

There are many queſtions to be conſidered in calculating the probabilities of war and peace—but they may all of them be reduced to the three following:

Firſt, how far the contending parties have, on either ſide, attained their original objects in going to war.

Secondly, how far thoſe objects, in the courſe of the war have been changed.

Thirdly, whatever their objects may ſtill be, how far the farther proſecution of the war offers a reaſonable hope of their attainment.

Which party was the aggreſſor in the preſent war, it is now uſeleſs to enquire, and it would be difficult to determine. The French Tyger grinned, the Engliſh Lion growled; both darted forth their claws into action. Though the rulers of France had, doubtleſs, for their firſt wiſh, their principal object, the eſtabliſhment of the revolution. The practicability of this they doubted, without effecting a change in the ſyſtem of Europe: they acquired the free navigation of the Scheldt, in violation of the treaty of Munſter, and they entertained thoughts, which they were at no great pains to conceal, of forming the ten provinces of the Auſtrian Netherlands into an independent republic, and, in the natural progreſſion of pride, of democratizing all neighbouring nations; though this project was formally diſavowed, afterwards, and perhaps, for the ſake of peace, would have been abandoned.

The allies wiſhed to maintain the eſtabliſhed ſyſtem of Europe, to protect the Stadtholder and the Seven United Provinces, to preſent an iron barrier againſt the contagion of innovation; and they too, in the progreſs of pride, and ambition, meditated the diſmemberment of France, and individually their own aggrandizement.

But in theſe objects, on either ſide, there has been, in the courſe of the war, a conſiderable change. Neither has the internal adminiſtration of France been ſuch as to invite her neighbours to follow her example, nor have the arms of the allies been ſo ſucceſsful as to juſtify any hopes of conqueſt, or of ſubduing the power, and the unconquerable will of liberty—even liberty run mad—by force of arms. The ſpirit of ambition, one would imagine, would now be pretty much abated on both ſides. But, whatever their object may ſtill be, how far does the farther proſecution of the war offera reaſonable hope of their attainment? The great hopes of the grand mover of the alliance, the Britiſh government, are founded, avowedly, on the depreciation of the French aſſignats, or paper currency; but the reſources of a country are nothing elſe than its phyſical reſources, viz. its population, means of ſubſiſtence, capital, and the induſtry, genius and valour of the inhabitants. Money, in fact, is only the mark or ſign of the value of labour. Productions of art, and reproductions of nature, may be carried on without intermediate ſigns of wealth. It is poſſible for a great nation, with an immenſe and fertile country to go on without them: and if it be poſſible, the French nation will make the attempt. It is vain, therefore, to ſuppoſe that the reſources of France will not ſurvive the exiſtence of their aſſignats. On the other hand the reſources of the confederates are great, particularly of Great-Britain, whoſe commerce is extended far beyond its utmoſt extent in any former period, and is ſtill increaſing, ſtimulating and flouriſhing at the ſame time an increaſe of manufactures, and alſo, though in an inferior degree, an advancement in agriculture. It is to be preſumed, that both France and England will take the advice of the apoſtle Paul, "Look not every man on his own things, but alſo on the things of others." If they do this with due reflection and candour, they will be diſpoſed to meet each other half way, in the road of peace; unleſs, indeed, they reconcile themſelves to the idea of waging perpetual war againſt each other, as was formerly the caſe between the Chriſtians and the Turks.—But this is not to be ſuppoſed; and therefore it may be concluded, that France will give up her conqueſts for peace, England alſo hers, with thoſe from Holland, and thoſe alſo to be made hereafter in the Weſt Indies, into the bargain.

But ought peace to be made with France on the ſuppoſition that ſhe inſiſts ſtill on retaining her territorial conqueſts, although ſhe ſhould conſent to grant an equivalent to the Emperor on the right ſide of the Rhine, and to Great-Britain in commercial and ſome aggrandiſement? On this important queſtion the opinions of men are divided—though, to uſe the phraſeology of the Houſe of Commons, the noes, (and in our opinion with reaſon) ſeem to have it. There is one conſideration (tending at leaſt to pacification) that will naturally occur to a political and quick people, not very much reſtrained by treaties; namely, that, ſuppoſing they ſhould conſent to the reſtitution of the Netherlands, the barrier being deſtroyed by the improvident reſtleſsneſs of Joſeph II. they might embrace an opportunity of regaining poſſeſſion of them afterwards. All the motives for peace on the part of France, are ſeconded by the preſent aſpect of the other powers of Europe. From

SPAIN,

they have nothing to fear; but as much, perhaps, to hope. There is an appearance of imbecility and indeciſion in the Spaniſh councils. The nation is in ſome danger, it is to be feared, of internal diſſention and conteſt.—In

ITALY,

according to the lateſt accounts, the Kings of Sardinia and Naples have determined to adhere to the confederacy.—

THE EMPEROR

makes the moſt vigorous preparations for war. Moſt of the principal ſtates and princes of Germany have agreed to furniſh their quotas for carrying on the war; and as to the

KING OF PRUSSIA,

although he be more diſpoſed by hook and by crook to catch money, rather than to give it away, having drawn all that he can from France as well as from England, he is now at liberty to follow his intereſt as well as inclination to reſtore the Stadtholder. From

THE TURKS.

the French have but little to expect at the preſent moment—and

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA

becomes more and more in earneſt in her profeſſion of good will to the allies, in proportion as ſhe finds that they ſtand in need of her aſſiſtance. With the co-operation of the Ruſſian fleet, we ſhall be able to cope with that of the French and Dutch in the north ſeas, even though they ſhould have the advantage of being favoured by

SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

which powers, however, will probably adhere to their preſent ſyſtem of neutrality.

LONDON, *March 31.*

A moſt important negociation is now ſaid to be going on in India, under the immediate auſpices of the government of Madras, in order to ſecure in perpetuity the friendſhip of Tippoo Saib to the Britiſh, of which there is a much better proſpect at this time in the Myſore country than at any former period.

April 3. By the Mary packet, from India we are aſſured, that about 40,000 quarters of corn may ſoon be expected from the Cape of Good Hope.

A letter from Jerſey, dated March 27, ſays, three French ſailors found means to eſcape to this place, in an open boat from St. Brieve, in order to avoid the general requiſition of young men for manning the fleet at Breſt. They report, that about 10,000 of the ſame deſcription have joined the Chouans, from an averſion to naval expeditions.

General Jourdan's return to Cologne, for the purpoſe of reſuming his command, was celebrated by balls and other entertainments.

The French, according to report, have 500,000 fighting men in the neighbourhood of Duſſeldorff.

Beſides the French camp of reſerve eſtabliſhed between Maeſtricht and Liege, deſtined to guard Holland, and ſerving in the mean time to ſupport the army of the Sambre and the Meuſe, which is to proceed to the lower Rhine, there will be formed a ſecond near Luxembourg. This will form a reſerve for the army which is on the Moſelle.

Character of the Members of the Directory in France.

REWBEL.

Is a man of addreſs and penetration; and knows perfectly well how to conduct himſelf in the moſt perplexing and difficult ſituation. Equally averſe to weak and violent meaſures his conduct is marked by that firmneſs which tends to deſtroy the projects of the anarchiſts and the terroriſts, as well as thoſe of the royaliſts.

LAREVEILLERE LEPAUX.

His the reputation of a man of honeſt integrity; his talents are rather ſolid than brilliant; poſſeſſing great acquirements and much experience, he is peculiarly calculated to fill thoſe ſituations, where maturity of judgment is more particularly required.—The mildneſs of his temper, too, renders him ſtill more fit for profound diſcuſſion.

LETOURNEUR DE LA MANCHE

Poſſeſſes great talents and diſcernment, and the moſt comprehenſive mind. He has the reputation of a MODERE.

BARRAS

Has all the character, the roughneſs, and the courage of a ſoldier. His abilities are by no means great, and he cannot be deemed a dangerous man. He cannot however make the world forget that he is a ci devant [viſcount de Barras] and that he has a brother an emigrant.

CARNOT.

Is an officer of engineers of firſt rate talents, and indeed alone capable of making France a terror to her enemies. If we have to reproach him (at leaſt in his individual capacity) with participating in the evils committed by the old committee of public ſafety it cannot be denied, that much of the good done by the preſent government is attributed to him.

American Intelligence.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) *April 12.*

We underſtand from Port au Prince, that a captain of an American veſſel, has lately been tried by a court martial, on a charge of giving information to the enemy at Leogane, and found guilty, and was accordingly ſentenced to death. We do not know that the ſentence was executed.

NEW YORK, *May 17.*

The following extract of a letter from Paris has come through a channel which gives ſufficient title to attention to be publiſhed. We do not however vouch for the authenticity of the information it contains. Indeed the conduct deſcribed is ſo atrocious, as it reſpects thoſe of our own citizens, who are implicated in the charge, and the unkindneſs and imprudence of the views aſcribed to the French government are ſo glaring, that the information is rendered almoſt incredible.—It ſeems impoſſible that any American citizens could be ſo loſt to all ſenſe of virtue and duty, as to have endeavoured to bring on our country ſo great an evil, and it ſeems leſs improbable, that the government of France ſhould ſo far forget our rights as an independent nation, and ſo unmindful of the ſpirit and genius of freedom, as to be diſpoſed to follow the pernicious vice, ſtated to have been given—a conduct that could not fail to excite univerſal indignation in this country, and to diſſolve all the ties between it and France. Time and events will however probably explain.

Extract of a letter from an American citizen, dated Paris, February 14, 1796.

"Could you imagine, my dear ſir, that any American citizens could be ſo abandoned as to invite France to attempt, by coercion to prevent the free exerciſe of the judgment of our country, concerning its own intereſts, and to awe it into a ſurrender of its opinion to the mandate of a foreign country? Yet ſo the fact undoubtedly is. Influential men on your ſide of the water, have invited the French government to ſpeak to ours a decided language againſt the execution of the treaty with Great Britain, and even to go ſo far, as to claim our guarantee of the French Weſt-Indies; placing before us as the alternative of war with France or Great-Britain. The idea has been liſtened to by the government, and it has been liſtened to by the government, and it has been in contemplation to ſend a new miniſter with a fleet to carry the plan into effect; though I am inclined to hope that it has been recently laid aſide. The extreme embarraſſments of the affairs of their country, eſpecially with regard to its finances, and more ſerious reflections on the hazard of driving us into an election to take ſide with Great-Britain, as well from the expoſed ſtate of our commerce as from the reſentment which a dictatorial conduct would naturally inſpire, have at leaſt produced a halt, and, I truſt, that the heſitation which has begun, will end in a reſolution not to riſk ſo unjuſt and ſo mad a proceeding. Would to heaven that the war was at an end! for we ſhall not be ſafe from the machinations of this wicked portion of the globe till that event takes place—juſtice and morality have fled from Europe—but alas! are they flying from America alſo? I dare not truſt to this mode of conveyance the perſons ſuppoſed to be the authors of this nefarious plot. But a few months may enable me to make the diſcloſure with more certainty where I can do it with perfect ſafety."

The two ſedition bills lately paſſed in England, have bound the people down ſo cloſe, that it becomes a dangerous matter for them to meet together and *ſpeak*, as notice muſt be given to a magiſtrate to attend all ſuch meetings, who may conſtrue the moſt inoffenſive thing into ſedition; various ways have therefore been thought of in which perſons may ſtill meet together in ſafety. We think the following advertiſement, copied from a Mancheſter paper of the 26th of December laſt pointing out one of theſe ways, from its *novelty* and *ingenuity*, worthy of republication.

"THINKING CLUB.

The members of the truly Conſtitutional Thinking Club are commanded, by their Preſident, to meet on Monday evening next, at the Cooper's Arms, in Cateaton ſtreet. The chair to be taken at half paſt ſeven, and to begin to think preciſely at eight.

By order of Preſident.

☞ Every thinker is requeſted to bring pen, ink and paper with him.

N. B. The thinkers who may not have the good fortune to have been born deaf and dumb, and who conſequently may have the treaſonable infirmity of exerciſing the faculty of ſpeech, in order to obviate every poſſibility of danger, may be accommodated with Conſtitutional muzzles at the door.

*** The firſt queſtion to be thought of is—how long ſhall we be permitted to think?" dumb waiters are provided."

PHILADELPHIA, *May 17.*

Two extracts from Mr. Grattan's ſpeech in the Iriſh Parliament, reſpecting the treaty. An *Iriſh* Patriot abuſes the adminiſtration of his country for making a *bad* treaty for *England*, an *American* Patriot abuſes the adminiſtration of his country for making a *bad* treaty for *America*, but *the treaty* is *the ſame*; and the principle is the *ſame* in both Patriots; *oppoſition to government.*

"But what were the ſervices of America? the miniſtry of England ſeized her veſſels and America reſents the inſult, and then the Britiſh Cabinet ſtrikes, and the miniſtry conclude a treaty with America. I am glad of any thing that preſerves the amity of theſe iſlands with America—ſhe was our fellow ſubject, and our fellow ſufferer. But what was that treaty? Acceſs for the American flag to the Britiſh Indies, Eaſt and Weſt, to the latter of which the Iriſh [illegible] admitted *conditionally*, and from the former, which, the Iriſh flag is *unconditionally* excluded.

The Britiſh Court had ſome time before refuſed to receive the petitions of the Americans in the ſame ſpirit as the Britiſh Court had lately received, but deſpiſed the petitions of the Iriſh—ſhe was ſorry for it after.

I think I ſee the grave men on the part of America, bowing to a proud Court, and repulſed I ſee the ſame Court driven out of America—and then coming to their grave men, and bowing its inſolence, and making its peace, offering almoſt unconditional ſurrender of its pride, its prejudice, and its monopoly.

Do I regret the good fortune of America? No. I congratulate mankind—I thank the Almighty.

This was what the country owed to the Grenville family—America, which had firſt been deceived, and then inſulted—which had been aſſured by a Secretary's letter, that no tax, impoſed on her by the Britiſh Parliament, ſhould receive the royal aſſent, and had immediately been ſaddled with the 1st tax—this very America, which the Britiſh miniſter inſulted, and then crouched to—has, by the late treaty of commerce been admitted to all the Britiſh ſettlements in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies—to the latter of which Ireland was only conditionally admitted, and from the former unconditionally excluded—yet Ireland was a loyal attached nation, and America an alien."

The Hereditary Prince of Orange and family embarked at Sheerneſs March 16, for Hamburgh.

The Senate of Hamburgh have appointed Mr. Sieveking an intelligent merchant, a commiſſioner to repair to Paris and accommodate ſome differences relative to the reception of the French miniſter, Mr. Reinhard.

The States of Holland manifeſt great jealouſy of their independence. The Preſident of the Aſſembly, which is addreſſed by the name of the "National Aſſembly which repreſents the people of the Netherlands," has declared that the Convention will never interfere in the private concerns of the different provinces.

Count Carletti, on his arrival at Florence from France, where he has been in capacity of Ambaſſador, was ill received and ordered to leave the city.

The Prince de Tremouille, a French emigrant, has arrived in London from Vienna, where he urged for an interview with the daughter of the late King of France, but was repeatedly denied.

One Bins, ſaid to be an embaſſy from the London Correſponding Society, has been apprehended at Birmingham, by a warrant from the Duke of Portland, His crime is reading political lectures in violation of the new ſedition act.

Great efforts are made in France by the remains of the Jacobins, to revive their ſyſtem of terror. New Clubs in Paris ſpring up as faſt as former ones are ſuppreſſed, and an addreſs has been circulated at Straſburg, to ſtimulate the ſoldiers and inhabitants to overturn the preſent conſtitution.

The Britiſh Naval Commanders in the Mediterranean treat the Grand Seignior, juſt as they do ſmaller powers; they chaſe French ſhips of war into Turkiſh ports and under the very guns of the forts.

Diſcription of Hand Mills uſed for grinding corn in the Eaſt Indies, given by Mr. Francis in the houſe of Commons, in debate on the ſubject of regulating Mills.

It is conſtituted of two circular horizontal ſtones, rough on the inſide, and the under one the moſt weighty, in order to preſerve them ſteady in circulation: their denſity and diameter, being rendered commenſurate to the ſize and ſtrength of the perſon, whether man, woman, or child, who is to work them—the upper ſtone moves vertically looſe on the axis, to yield a cavity, ſufficiently capacious, for the reception of different quantities and qualities of grain; the holes on each ſide the pivot, are for admiſſion of the ſeed taken from a meaſure, placed within reach of either hand through thoſe apertures, the grain falls between the ſtones: the handle is placed diſtant as poſſible from the center, to facilitate, as well as to accelerate the rotatory motion.

In various œconomical tracts, and legiſlative diſcuſſions relative to proviſions recently given to the public, frequent repreſentations are exhibited of frauds perpetrated in mills, to the exceeding detriment to the poor; a diſtribution, therefore, of this little machine or One ſimilar conſtruction, on any improved deſign, amongſt the indigent and laborious claſſes of the community, the needy tenantry of landed property, or within houſes of induſtry, might conduce, probably, to their immediate benefit in point of ſubſiſtence, and to their eventual relief and comfort.

The fabrication of them may be rendered cheap, by uſing the old worn down ſtones of wind, water, or other largemills.

His Excellency Oliver Wolcott is elected governor of the ſtate of Connecticut, and Hon. Jonathan Trumbull Lieutenant governor.

Governor Fenner, of Rhode Iſland, is re-elected to the office.

POLITICAL

The emperor has appointed Baron Thugut, his confidential minister. As this gentleman has been a warm advocate and adviser of a continuance of the war, his appointment may be considered as decisive of the emperor's intentions.

The British parliament have a bill before them for taxing dogs—another for taxing collateral succession. We presume no dispute can arise, whether these taxes are direct or indirect. The number of dogs liable to this tax, is estimated at one million, which, at half a crown a head, will produce 125,000l sterling.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived brig Lydia, Capt. Reynalds, in 8 days from Cape Francois, who communicates the intelligence, that accounts were received there, stating, that an armament of French and Spanish ships of the line, with transports, having on board a number of officers of government, together with some of the old settlers of St. Domingo, had arrived at the city of St. Domingo. This account was announced at the Cape by the arrival of a Spanish officer from Fort Dauphin who gave further information that Sonthonax was on board this fleet, who it was said is appointed governor of St. Domingo. Previous to the sailing of the Lydia, Mr. Perpound, administrator at the Cape, set out for the city of St. Domingo, in order to confer with the officers arrived in the above mentioned armament—The number of men of war were reported to be 17 sail of French and 10 sail of Spanish line of battle ships.

In regard to the authenticity of this account, Capt. Reynolds can no further vouch than from generally credited reports—that an armament had arrived was fully believed, but whether the numbers were exactly ascertained, may possibly be uncertain.

The inhabitants were elated at the glad tidings; they expected that not only a change of government would take place, but that order and tranquility would, in a great measure, be immediately restored.

Pittsburgh, June 4.

The week before the last a murder was committed near Morgan Town, in Virginia. The following particulars have been related to us, which, we believe, may be relied on as authentic.

A man, by the name of Donaldson, of bad character, having had a difference with his wife, a separation took place—they had several children, one of them a boy of 14 years of age, who continued with his father, but was charged by him as having advised his mother to leave the house. His father threatened to take revenge, and accordingly got a rope, secreted it under the head of the bed, and during the night fastened it round the neck of his son; while doing this, the boy awoke, caught hold of the rope so as to prevent his being strangled, and jumped out of the bed—his father followed him, and permitted him to stir the fire, after which the boy sat down on the floor, and supplicated forgiveness, but to no effect—The father concluding it was near day-light, and that he had no time to lose, put his feet between the boy's shoulders, and strangled him. He was then at a loss where to conceal the boy, but having a large pile of stone near the house, he removed some of them and crammed the body therein. In a few days the boy was missed by the neighbours, and suspicion rested on his father, who was apprehended, a search made and the body found—he then acknowledged his guilt, and related these particulars to a number of people, among whom was our informant.

Extract of a letter from Carlisle, May 11.

"I have just returned from the city where I have been three weeks listening to debates of Congress, and Coffee house politics. At the great question on the treaty business, Gregg turned round like a cock struck with a gall, and voted for appropriation. Muhlenberg, came round with dignity, and I believe on principle of candour. Findley, of your country, was alarmed or convinced, or both, and fled the pit. The French minister who used to have him at his hotel cutting his comb, and preparing him as one of his grange, is disappointed, and calls him, "*un mauvre diable.*" This I had from a French democrat who lodged at the same house with me. French attention was all thrown away. He tried to excuse himself by voting against the passing the bill, and saying had he been in the house, he would have voted against the bringing it in. This does him no good. It is like a coward saying after the battle, he would have fought if he had not run away.

"Great talk of a conspiracy here to bring in the French to compel us into a war. It is thought the project will be brought to light and some of the principals string for it. The opposition are certainly too much under the preponderancy of French politics to be independent. Your Gallatin is half a French man. I can no other way account for his infatuation in opposing the treaty so interesting to your country. If an Indian war is brought on by this means, I should not be wondered if he had been in your country which now bids fair to be a paradise of the earth. I have thought of selling off, and moving out, old as I am. If an office is opened in your country, I shall attend the sales, unless by your agency I can make purchases equally well."

Washington, 30th May, 1796.

Mr. SCULL,

Your brother Printers, Messrs. Colerick, Hunter, and Beaumont, seem to court persecution.—There was no charge but by their own conscience: there is no persecution, but in their own brain.

A CORRESPONDENT.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the Court House in Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 8th day of June next, a certain Lot or piece of Ground, situate in the said Town of Pittsburgh, and marked on Col. Woods general plan thereof, No 28. Taken in execution as the property of Edward Butler, at the suit of Hugh Holmes, and to be sold by

JAMES SAMPLE, *Sheriff.*

Pittsburgh, May 24, 1796.

John Irwin,

IS just opening for Sale at his Store, a neat and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, Wholesale or Retail.

He has also for sale a quantity of warranted BOULTING CLOTHS and COPPER for Stills.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1796.

Wanted Immediately,

A QUANTITY of good, clean HEMP, for which a generous price will be given by JOHN IRWIN, at the Corner of Third and Liberty streets.

Pittsburgh, May 6, 1796.

N. B. ROPES of all kinds may be had as above, and the usual abatement made to those who wish to retail.

FOR SALE, BY

J. Horner or J. G. Heron,

A Quantity of Philadelphia Manufactured SOLE LEATHER, BOOT LEGS and BEN SOLES, where shoemakers and others may be supplied on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1796.

N.B. And a quantity of Harness Leather.

RANAWAY from the subscribers living in Pittsburgh, on Saturday last, two Aprentice Boys, one named JOHN CLARK about 19 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, stout made, born in Scotland, was learning to be a brick layer, but in the early part of life apprenticed to a butcher, he will probable pursue that which may be most convenient, he is much addicted to liquor, he took with him a beaver hat, striped linen shirt, a coating round about jacket, vest of the same, and tow trowsers.

ANDREW JOHNSON, an apprentice to the carpenter's trade, he is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, well proportioned; he has a variety of clothes. They went off in company with a certain William Redman, another runaway. Half a dollar reward will be paid for apprehending the two first mentioned runaways.

WILLIAM GRAY,
WILLIAM EARL.

Pittsburgh, May 31, 1796.

WHEREAS reports prejudicial to my character, has been circulated by evil disposed persons; those who may hereafter be concerned in propagating such reports, will be prosecuted at law.

HUGH BLAIR.

May 27, 1796.

THE partnership of Schewe and Hanckel dissolved by mutual consent on the 20th of April last, and from that date neither of them is answerable for the other, as Frederick Hanckel has paid C. F. Schewe, the whole sum.

CHRISTOPH. FREDERICK SCHEWE.
FREDERICK HANCKEL.

Pittsburgh, May 2, 1796.

N. B. Frederick Hanckel continues the business wholesale and retail.

To the Patrons of Literature and useful Information.

The following Proposals for Publishing by Subscription, a Geographical and Historical Account of that part of the

United States of America,

TO THE WEST OF THE

Allegheny Mountains,

Are, with due deference, submitted to the Patronage of the Promoters of Literature and useful information, by

COLERICK, HUNTER & BEAUMONT

OUTLINES OF THE WORK.

A General Account of the Country West of the Allegheny Mountains, within the limits of the United States.

A particular account of the Rise and Progress of the several Settlements in that Country, their Climate, Rivers, Towns, Soil, Produce, Population, Manufactures, peculiar Advantages, future Prospects, &c.

Among the Parts particularly treated on will be the following, viz.

State of Kentucky,	*Settlement at Muskingun,*
——— Tennessee,	*——— at Gallipolis,*
Territory North West of the Ohio,	*Western Counties of Pennsylvania,*
Genesee Country,	*——— of Virginia.*
Post'sh Establishment	

Several useful Papers, having reference to the work, will be added.

CONDITIONS.

I. *The work will be comprised in one handsome duodecimo volume, printed with a new type on good paper, and neatly bound.*

II. *The price to subscribers will be One Dollar, one half paid at the time of subscribing, and the other half on delivery of the work.*

III. *As soon as four hundred subscribers are procured, the work will be put to press, and completed with all possible dispatch. If there are not a sufficient number of subscribers by the first day of October next, the money will be returned.*

IV. *Whoever shall procure nine subscribers shall be entitled to one copy extra.*

V. *An allowance will be made to those who subscribe for a quantity to sell again, and no money required in advance.*

Subscriptions will be received by JEREMIAH BARKER, ANDREW WATSON, JOHN LITTLEFORD, *and* JOHN SCULL, *in Pittsburgh; at the Office of the* WESTERN TELEGRAPHE, *in Washington, Pennsylvania, and by all who are entrusted with Subscription Papers.*

The utility of this undertaking must be obvious to every observer. The rapidity with which the large scope of country treated on in this work, is rising into importance, cannot fail to make it interesting to all classes of people throughout the United States. A great deal of information will be concentred in a small compass, and the trifling sum for which that information may be obtained, puts it in the power of every individual to obtain it.

Every pains will be taken by the Publishers, to collect the most authentic accounts that can be drawn from publications already extant, or from information that may be depended upon. They flatter themselves nothing on their part will be wanting, with respect to the accuracy of the work, or its typographical execution—it rests with the public, whether they will, by encouraging these proposals, give birth to the embryo, or by withholding that encouragement, occasion its abortion.

Information from any gentleman, on any of the subjects proposed to be treated on, that will tend to enrich the work, will be thankfully acknowledged.

Washington, (Pennsylvania) May 24, 1796.

MADEIRA, *Lisbon, Port, Sherry, and Teneriffe wines,*
Brandy, Spirit,
Hyson and Bohea Teas, Chocolate,
Loaf and Brown Sugars,
Nankeens, Linens, Shoes,
Powder, Shot, Bar Lead,
Tin in Boxes, Hardware,
Bar Iron, Steel, Castings,
Glass and Painters Colours,
To be disposed of for Cash by WHOLESALE and RETAIL at the Stores of the Subscriber in Pittsburgh.

Who has lately Imported an Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, and SURGEON's INSTRUMENTS,
which will be Sold by the Package on reasonable Terms.

GEORGE STEVENSON.

March 22, 1796.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living on Grant's Hill, near Pittsburgh, a small bay Horse, 13 and an half hands high, 7 or 8 years old, a star in his forehead, and two white feet. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have him again.

M. DUNCAN.

May 12, 1796.

Pittsburgh, June 4.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated May 28.

"Yesterday the bill passed the House fixing the military establishment, by which General Wayne and the General Staff are continued in service until the 4th of March next, after which time the troops are to be commanded by a Brigadier for the term of five years. Parties were so high in the Senate and the House that both the Generals had like to have been thrown out, and the troops commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel—However, by a conference of both houses, they agreed to continue General Wayne as above mentioned, with the command of a regiment of artillery, two troops of horse, four regiments of infantry, to make the number 3000 men."

By Yesterday's Mail.

PETERSBURGH, *(Virginia)* May 2[illegible].

The scarcity of bread in the upper parts of the country is truly alarming—Many families are nearly or quite destitute. Those who are supplied, experience continual fears on account of the situation of their neighbours, whose wants have been so extremely pressing, as to compel some of them to commit acts of dishonesty. It is said, that several persons not being able to withstand the pathetic solicitations of their tender children for bread, had sought an asylum, which at once extinguished their sorrows and their existence. Corn is, in the upper parts of the country, as high as ten dollars per barrel.

ALBANY, *May 16.*

Yesterday past'd thro' this city, Maj. Lewis, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Wayne, with dispatches from the President of the United States, for Lord Dorchester, Governor General of Canada.

May 20. The troops at West Point, are notified, in general orders, to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. Private letters it is said mention that a battalion of troops are coming from the southward, that they will join those now at the Point, and from thence that two battalions will be ordered to the Western Frontiers.

PHILADELPHIA, *May 28.*

Admiral Richery having been ordered by the French Directory to transmit to that government, the nett proceeds of the English prizes which he carried into the port of Cadiz, the other officers and seamen of the French squadron declared their determined resolution to resist such a measure; in consequence of which Richery made a division of the prize money amongst himself and them, married a Spanish lady, and was resolved to spend the remainder of his days in Spain.

The Senate have concurred in the nominations lately mentioned in our paper, viz.

RUFUS KING, to be Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of London, and

DAVID HUMPHREYS, to be Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of Spain

We are informed that the Senate have concurred in the nomination by the President of the United States, of Matthew Clarkson, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissioner on the part of the United States, under the article of the Spanish treaty relative to spoliations.

A committee of the Senate have reported against receiving the new state of Tenessee into the Union, at the present time, alledging that agreeably to the deed of cession from the state of Virginia, Congress must first lay off the territory in one or more states, and that the enumeration must then be taken under the authority of Congress. They recommend, that a bill be brought in laying out the whole of the said territory into one state, and providing for an enumeration of the inhabitants thereof. This would delay their admission; the House of Representatives have decided in favour of their admission now.

We understand that ANDREW ELLICOTT is appointed Commissioner and Surveyor on the part of the United States, for ascertaining the boundary line pursuant to the third article of the Spanish Treaty.

A spring has lately been discovered in the Susquehannah country, impregnated with nitre, from which salt petre is made in the same manner that common salt is made from the Onondago Salt Springs. Some of the crude salts are lodged at the Printing Office in Whitestown for inspection.

Capt. Willis arrived yesterday from Amsterdam informs, that when he left the Texel, April 3, there lay there 12 Dutch two deckers and one frigate.

A letter by this arrival, dated Amsterdam, March 22d says; La Fayette is free, and already on his passage to America.

NEW-YORK, May 26.

Mr. King has accepted of his appointment, as Minister to London; and has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, in consequence thereof.

On seeing the first swallow in the Spring.

WELCOME, *dear swallow, to thy well-known nest,*
Preserv'd for thy return with anxious care!
Well pleas'd, I saw thee cleave the yielding air,
And haste to be again my cheerful guest:

Oh! could my verse ungrateful man persuade,
To pay the tribute which thy labours claim—
No ruthless hand, thy dwelling should invade,
Nor at thy life, the murderous tube should aim.

Then on the busy wing, at early morn.
Shalt dart, like lightning, through the wide expanse,
When noxious insects float in many dance,
And shed their poison on the with'ring corn.

From such, by thee reliev'd, our fields rejoice;
The flowers unfold their variegated hues.
And shall we greet thee with unfriendly voice,
Or the warm covert of the roof refuse?

Shall the rude African the stock adore,
That frees him from the reptiles of the Nile?
And shall we drive thee from a thankless shore,
Regardless of thy free, unpurchas'd toil?

Welcome, dear swallow, to thy well-known nest,
Here sit secure, and pour thy artless song;
In safety here thy weary pinions rest,
And sooth with lullabies thy callow young.

ANECDOTE.

ONE of the criminals lately under sentence of death in New Gate was visited by the Ordinary, who gravely urged him to acknowledge the justness of his sentence, &c. to which the culprit answering, the divine demanded to know whether he renounced the d—l *and all his* works? *The poor fellow, shrugging his shoulders, replied: That he begged to be excused, for as he was going to a* strange country, *he did not wish to make himself any enemies.*

JEREMIAH BARKER,

Has just received a large and gneral Assortment of

G O O D S,

Suitable for the Season, which he is determined to sell low for Cash or Short Credit.

Pittsburgh, May 19, 1796.

Emanuel Swedenbourg's THEOLOGICAL WRITINGS, *FOR SALE,*

At the PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, in Somerset, Pennsylvania.

Together with a few other Books, relative to the

New Jerusalem Church.

(At Philadelphia prices.)

May 4, 1796.

Information to Storekeepers.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Storekeepers of Pittsburgh, that he will open in a few days in the Town of Washington, an elegant, extensive, and well chosen assortment of DRY GOODS, &c. which will be sold for Cash, or marketable Produce, wholesale or otherwise, upon such low terms as to be worthy their particular attention, as they were imported immediately under his own inspection from the first Manufactories in Europe, and among which are a variety of the following Articles, viz.

Superfine, broad and narrow cloths of all colours	Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Cassimers	Romal & Pullicat do.
Fancy Waistcoatings	Silk & Muslin fancy'd shawls
Velvets	Yard wide, 5-4 and
Corduroys	6-4 Book and Jaconet
Royal Ribs	Muslins
Fustians	Book and Jaconet do.
Clouded and Striped Nankeens	handkerchiefs
Yard wide and 7 8 Irish Linens	Coloured bordered Muslin handkerfs.
Checks	Tambour'd Cravats
Calicoes	An elegant assortment
Chintzes	of fashionable ribbons
Threads	Purple and Chintz
Sewing Silk & Twist	Shawls
Hosiery, great variety	Pins
Tapes	Needles
Bobbins	Modes
Dimities	Buttons
Muslins	Calimancoes
Muslinets	Durants
Quiltings	Joans Spinning
Shoe & quality bindings	Yorkshire Cloths
Silk, Ferrets & Galloons	India Nankeens
	Some low priced bridles

And a great variety of other Articles too numerous to mention.

ATTON PEMBERTON.

May 17. 1796. tf.

BLANKS of various kinds for sale at the Printing-Office.

Holland Company Lands.

ADVANTAGEOUSLY situated upon the navigable waters of Allegheny river and French creek, affording an interesting variety of arable and meadow grounds, and capable of easy improvement and cultivation, are now offered for sale and settlement. All the advantages of soil, climate and situation are here combined in a most extraordinary manner. The lands are rich, fertile and finely watered. The air, like all the country beyond the Allegheny mountains, is mild, pure and healthy, and the rivers open a communication with all parts of the continent. No tract of country within the United States is more materially benefited by the commercial advantages arising from the free navigation of the northern lakes and southern waters. A large proportion of the wealth and merchandize of enterprising adventurers from the eastern and Atlantic states will, from motives of interest and convenience, in a very few years pass through this delightful country to all the western world. This, added to the natural productions, will supply the inhabitants at a very reasonable price with every thing necessary for their health and happiness. To those who are determined to settle in the country, and wish to make purchases, a liberal credit will be given upon easy and advantageous terms.—To those who are desirous of holding under improving leases, generous supplies of provisions and farming utensils, or gratuitous grants of lands and privileges will be given; and good wages and beneficial offers are made to sober, honest, and industrious mechanics and labourers. A rich and thriving settlement, affording many accommodations and advantages, and consisting of above thirty families, is fixed in the centre of this country, upon the property of David Mead, esquire, where all the necessaries, and many of the conveniences for living may be procured at a reasonable price. A saw mill is already erected—a grist mill will be established in the course of this season. A great plenty of grass and hay can be easily procured with no other expence than cutting and curing upon the large and extensive meadows bordering upon French creek. All those, who are desirous of knowing the truth of these facts, or wish to become interested by purchase or settlement, may receive farther information by applying to Mr. Charles Cazenove, at New Geneva, in Fayette county; to Messrs. Denny and Beelen, at Pittsburgh; to Alexander M'Dowell, Esq. at Franklin; or at Cussewago, in Mr. Mead's settlement, about 40 miles from Lake Erie, to

R. ALDEN.

May 1st, 1796.

AT THE

CARD MANUFACTORY

No 59, North Front Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Are made in the most complete manner, and of the best materials, CARDS of every description, viz.

Cotton, Wool, Tow, Stock, Hatters, Fullers, and Cards for Machines.

MERCHANTS or others from the Country, who are pleased to purchase their CARDS at said MANUFACTORY may be supplied on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

BY *the subscriber, living near the mouth of Turtle creek, a quantity of SCANTLING, and other Timber, suitable to make a complete Frame House, of any size that may be wanted. Also, Weather Boards, Shingles, and Plank for three floors for the building. The terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser. The House will be framed if the purchaser requires it.* BENJAMIN LOVEJOY.

May 10, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the subscriber on the night of the* 13*th instant an Apprentice Lad to the Hatting Business, named* THOMAS NOLAND, *about* 19 *years of age,* 5 *feet* 7 *or* 8 *inches high, stout made, full faced, black hair, probably wears a queue; had on and took with him, one black roram hat with a narrow brim, one brown cloth coatee, nankeen jacket and overalls, one king's cord jacket, one pair striped cotton overalls, and sunary other cloaths. He went off with one Thomas Cecil, a Tinner, about the same age, slim made, wears a blue coat and white hat. It is supposed they will make for Philadelphia, and endeavor to get work. Whoever takes up said Apprentice and secures him in any jail so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward paid by*

SAMUEL JONES.

Pittsburgh, May 19, 1796.

N B. Masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or taking him off at their peril.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Distillers will please to recollect that by a law passed on the 8th day of May 1792, it is enacted, among other things, that all owners and possessors of Stills shall make entries thereof at the Office of Inspection in whose division they may reside, any time in each year between the last day of May and the first day of July; those who neglect or refuse to enter their stills in that time, either by the monthly rate, at ten cents on the capacity of their stills, or at the rate of seven cents per gallon on what spirits they distill, will be liable to pay at the yearly rate of fifty four cents per gallon on the capacity of their stills. Those Distillers who have entered for this present year to pay by the gallon on what they distill, will please to render their accounts at the time of their entering in June next, which will enable the collectors to make out their returns.

JOHN NEVILL, Inspector of the Revenue, 4th Survey, District of Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, May 3, 1796.

THE subscriber wishes to engage some capable person to make a quantity of JOINT SHINGLES, to the amount of about ten thousand or upwards; also, to undertake the framing and covering of a roof of 55 by 35 feet. Probably some other pieces of work, such as framing the upper floor of joice, &c. may be added to the above job. He wishes to have the Shingles made immediately, in order to allow them time for seasoning.

JOHN IRWIN.

Brush Hill, Westmoreland county, April 26, 1796.

N. B. The shingle stuff, and all the other timber will be laid down at the building, and boarding furnished to the undertakers.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, on Tuesday night the 3d of May, a dark bay Horse, 5 years old this spring, 16 hands high, a lengthy round bodied horse, branded I. C. on the near Buttock, some white on one of his hind feet, saddle marks, shod all round, has lately been rode from Kentucky; if strayed perhaps will take the same route through the wilderness. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and Thief (if stolen) so that the owner may get the horse, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the Horse only, paid by

JOHN PATTERSON.

Fayette county, Washington township, May 7, 1796.

Taken up on the waters of Seneca grass, in Allegheny county, on the north west side of the Allegheny river, a bright sorrel Horse, about 14 hands high, 10 or 11 years old, supposed to have run in the woods all last winter. The owner by proving property and paying charges may him again by applying to the subscriber in Westmoreland county, Unity township, about one mile and an half from Baldridge's tavern.

THOMAS GELLY.

May 2, 1796.

PITTSBURGH FAIR.

WILL commence on Monday the 6th of June next—Merchants and other persons who wish to attend the same with their merchandize and other property are desired to apply to the Clerk of the Market for stands, on the Saturday preceding, or on the morning of the first day of the Fair.—Great preparations are making for the entertainment of the people, amongst which a number of the first, second and third rate running Horses, are in keeping for the Turf, and astonishing feats of Slack Rope, Wire Dancing, Balancing, Tumbling, the Italian Shades, &c. &c. &c. will be performed by Mr. Saunders and his man Merryman, on the evening of the first day, and every evening during the Fair. May 12, 1796.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Greensburgh.

JAMES Barr, esq. John Beard, esq. James Bubay, Redstone; John Beer, blacksmith; John Bonar, Turtle creek; Andrew Brown, Forks of Yough; James Brown, carpenter; Charles F. Brodhag, Fort Cumberland; Wm. Backhohse, Luke Crawford, near Greensburgh; Samuel Coyle, Brush creek; John Collop, Yough; John Cole, care of Simon Drum; Nicholas Chapman, Daniel Curry, Conemagh; Valentine Cress, Jonathan Culbert, care of John Irwin, Brush creek; Edward Cook, esq. Fayette county; John Coughron, Antetum; James Dill, care of James Brady, esq. John Douglass, 12 miles below Greensburgh; Elizabeth Dilworth, near Lovingire's mill; Gasper Early, Rebecca Earnest; Captain Mahlon Ford, Mr. Gillespie, one mile from Reed's tavern; John Guthrie, near Greensburgh; Windle Geyger, James Hunter, care of Wm. Jack, esq. John Houser, Margaret Heron, Samuel Hays, Simon Hobby, Doctor William Irwin, James Irwin, jun. Moses Irwin, John Jameson, James Irwin, Christy Kerr, Rev. James M'Kinny, Rev. J. M'Pherron, Capt. Samuel Moorhead, Alexander Moorhead, Daniel M'Kisick, Loyalhannon; John Myers, Distiller; Isaac Miller, Mercle's mill; Frederick Myer, Duncan M'Sparran, Legionier; Hamilton M'Lean, Andrew M'Farland, Brush creek; Isaac M'Kisick, Nicholas Miller, Peter Miller, Jesse Nash, Matthew Neely, Jas. Nash, Brintle Robbins, Thomas Roberts, Ligonier; Mathias Ringle, Frederick Reigart, David Ryal, Abel Sargant, universal minister; Nicholas Swope, esq. Capt. John Sloan, Philip Smith, David Thompson, John Veast, John Walker, surveyor; John Wells, Peter Wells, William Wilson.

THE subscriber hereby informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the COPPER SMITH Business, & TIN PLATE WORKER in the house formerly owned by the Rev. S. Barr, between Liberty & Penn streets, where he makes Stills, Wash Kettles, Fullers and Hatters Kettles, and does all kinds of work in that line, as low for cash as it can be got in Philadelphia or Lancaster.

He has for sale Copper, Copper Solder, Borax, Rivits, Cocks, and Tin work; and will give the highest price for old Copper, Pewter & Brass.

JOHN HAMSHER.

Pittsburgh, May 12, 1796.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the above business.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE *subscriber has removed from where he has lived for some time past to the corner of Chancery lane and Front street, next door to Mr. Jeremiah Barker's Store, where he still continues to carry on the CLOCK, WATCH, and SILVER SMITH's Business, and returns his thanks to those who have favored him with their commands, and flatters himself with a continuance of their favors, which shall be always punctually attended to, by their humble servant.*

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, on Friday night the 22d of April, a bright bay Horse, 3 years old this spring, has a star in his forehead, a few white hairs above one of his eyes, and a ring of white round one of his pastern joints; he is very lengthy and round bodied, and a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, so that the thief may be brought to justice, and the owner get his horse, shall receive the above reward, or Five Dollars for the horse only, paid by

JACOB HARRIS,

Fayette county, Washington township, May 5, 1796.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the Corner of Market Street where Subscription at Fifteen Shillings per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully received.